

WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, moderately warm
today; showers at night or tomorrow.
Temperature for twenty-two hours
ending 10 p.m. last night: Highest, 79;
lowest, 63.
Full report on page 5.

The Sunday Star.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1920.

FIVE CENTS.

CARRANZA ASSASSINATED BY OWN MEN, IS REPORT GIVEN BY REVOLUTIONISTS

Obregon Scores
Mexican Chief's
"Guard."
SAYS THEIR DUTY
WAS TO DIE ALSO
Dictator's Body on
Way to Mexico
City.

By the Associated Press.
EL PASO, Tex., May 22.—Venustiano Carranza, President of Mexico and head of the seventy-second government that country has had since 1821, was assassinated at 1 a.m. Friday by Col. Rodolfo Herrero and his soldiers at Tlaxcaltenango, Puebla, according to messages received here from Gen. Alvaro Obregon, dated at Mexico City today.

"There were found six or seven bodies of the men Carranza's party," a message from Obregon said. "It is not stated whom these men might be."

Reports given out by the revolutionists said Carranza was assassinated by his own men. Herrero was described as an ex-federal officer. He was once an officer in the Mexican army under President Diaz, who was forced to flee Mexico in 1911.

Carranza was made a prisoner and assassinated at the cry of "Viva Obregon" by Col. Rodolfo Herrero and his men, violating the hospitality that had been offered to Carranza and his followers by Herrero, according to a message from his chief men in Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, quoted in his message to revolutionary agents here.

Replied in Scathing Terms.
Obregon answered this message in scathing terms. He declared that if the Carranza followers who signed themselves, numbering more than thirty men and including Juan Barragan, chief of staff; Ignacio Bonillas, former ambassador to the United States, whose candidacy for the presidency brought on the latest revolution, and other prominent leaders, had "defied" Carranza, they were "you would be at rest with your consciences and escaped the shame of your cowardice." Obregon told the Carranzistas they were sufficient in number to have done their duty, "to have saved Carranza's life if, as you state, he was assassinated."

Report of Killing Filled Friday.
First report of the assassination of Carranza was filed by Obregon on Friday night. The message did not reach here until today. The message said:

"Have just received the following message from Huachalitan, state of Puebla, signed by Col. L. Herrero: 'Gen. Mariel advises me from Villa Juarez that the troops of the ex-federal officer Rodolfo Herrero killed President Carranza at 1 a.m. at a place called Tlaxcaltenango. There were found six or seven bodies of the men in Carranza's party. It is not stated who these men might be. I will wire details later. Rodolfo Herrero surrendered last March to Gen. Mariel and had been an officer under Gen. Piaz.'"

Revolutionists today were eager in their attempt to show Carranza was not killed by revolutionists, but "by his own men."

The department of propaganda and information at Nogales sent a message to the commercial agent of the de facto government here urging that the news be given to the press with particular stress on "the fact that the happening occurred far away from the field of operation of our forces."

From the wording of the Obregon telegram skepticism was expressed here by many persons in close touch with the revolution concerning the affiliations of Herrero. The anxiety of the Mexicans on the point was laid to the concern over what the attitude of the United States might be if the reported assassination was laid to the revolutionists.

Body on Way to Mexico City.
MEXICO CITY, May 22.—The body of Venustiano Carranza is due to arrive in Mexico City some time this evening. The six other victims of the attack in the early morning of May 20 have been buried at the scene of the battle.

Permission has been granted relatives of the late President for the private interment of his body. These include his daughters Julia and Virginia, wife of Gen. Candido Aguilar.

There is still uncertainty regarding the names of Carranza's companions who were killed. It is believed, however, that they were Gen. Francisco Murguía, Gen. Francisco Urquiza, undersecretary of war and marine; Luis Cabrera, governor of Puebla; Manuel Aguirre Berlanga, secretary of the interior, and Gen. Pilar Sanchez.

After a conference today between Gen. Obregon and Pablo Gonzalez a commission was named to proceed to

PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST STRIKE IN ANTHRACITE FIELD

Will Insist on Wage Board if
Agreement Is Not Reached
on Scale.

Anticipating a possible failure to reach an agreement on a wage scale, under consideration of the joint committee of anthracite miners and operators for two months, President Wilson has warned the miners and operators that there must be no strike in the anthracite coal fields during this critical period in the readjustment of the country.

Writing yesterday afternoon to the members of the joint scale committee, the President stated he would insist, should the members fail to agree, on the question's submission to the determination of a commission to be appointed by him, and that work in the mines be continued pending the decision of this commission.

Secretary Wilson Confident.
"There will be no strike in the anthracite coal field," declared Secretary of Labor Wilson in making public the President's letter. He added that when the committee reconvened at the Department of Labor Thursday he was confident it "will either reach a mutual agreement or the question in dispute will be submitted to a commission as suggested by the President."

He said representatives of the miners would present the President's letter to their convention in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Monday.

Text of Letter.

The President's letter follows: "I have watched with more than passing interest your efforts to negotiate a new wage scale for the anthracite coal fields. The arrangement to continue work at the mines after April 1 pending the adoption of a new agreement, which you entered into when the committee reconvened, was about to expire, was highly commendable and filled us all with hope that a new contract would be mutually worked out and the supply of anthracite coal continued without interruption. I sincerely trust that the hope will be fully realized."

"I have, however, been advised that there is a possibility you may not come to an agreement. I am sure I need not remind you that we have not yet recovered from the economic depression incident to the war. We need the fullest productivity of our people to restore and maintain their own economic standards and to assist in the rehabilitation of Europe. A strike at any time in a great basic industry like anthracite coal would be a very disturbing factor in our lives and industries. To have one take place now while we are actively engaged in the problems of reconstruction would be a serious disaster. Anthracite coal is used principally in domestic consumption. Any shortage in the supply would affect a multitude of homes that have been specially equipped for the use of this kind of fuel. It would have to be supplemented by the use of substitutes such as bituminous coal or oil, diverting these commodities from transportation and manufacturing industries which they now supply, using more cars because of the longer hauls and thereby reducing the efficiency of our transportation systems that are already burdened beyond their capacity. Such a condition must not occur if there is any way of avoiding it."

Work Must Be Continued.
"I am not familiar with the technical details affecting the making of your wage scale. You are, you should, therefore, be able to effect an agreement. If for any reason you are unable to do so I shall insist that the matters in dispute be submitted to the determination of a commission to be appointed by me, the award of the commission to be retroactive to the 1st of April, in accordance with the agreement you have already entered into, and that work be continued at the mines pending the decision of the commission. I shall hold myself in readiness to appoint a commission similarly constituted to the one which I recently appointed in connection with the bituminous coal-mining industry as soon as I learn that both sides have signified their willingness to continue at work and abide by its decisions."

FISHERMAN APPROVES
SEA LION SKIN SHOES
PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., May 22.—Premier John Oliver's suggestion that sea lions in the province be slaughtered and their skins used for making shoes has met with approval of fishermen here and plans were under way today for killing the animals on a large scale. Fishermen pointed out that killing of sea lions also will save the fish in these waters, for the animals eat a large number of fish in a day. One fisherman recently killed 700 sea lions, with the aid of three companions, in two days on the Queen Charlotte Islands.

PICKING OF WINNER AT CHICAGO LIKELY TO BE LONG TASK

Deadlock, Then Conference,
Order of Procedure as
Now Expected.

VOTE-GETTING ABILITIES
TO HAVE SHARP ANALYSIS

Republican Organization Leaders
Potent Factors in Elimination
Process at Convention.

BY N. O. MESSENGER.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Among the mass of uninstructed, unpledged, to some extent undecided, delegates to the republican national convention, composing a majority of that body, still rest the elements which, when assembled, will choose the candidate of the party. Outlying Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont and the states which have not yet spoken, there are 569 uninstructed, and 493 delegates constitute a majority of the convention. It is entirely futile to endeavor to lay out a forecast of the convention's probable action, working from the basis of the declared preference of delegates thus far chosen. Any calculation thus undertaken would tend to eliminate candidates rather than point to a choice.

What is expected to happen is this: After one or two ballots have been taken the succeeding ballots will show the candidates swinging in their reserve strength. They must do this in order to prevent the "high man" starting a stampede. Soon thereafter will come the inevitable deadlock. No man will be anywhere near a majority. The time will approach when delegations will begin to swing from candidate to candidate. Unless there should be a sudden and now entirely unexpected break, the deadlock, it is apprehended, will run along through other ballots.

Necessity for Conference.

Then will be presented the necessity for conferences among the leading republicans present, to the effect of breaking the deadlock and nominating a candidate who, in their opinion, can be elected in November. Some one has lightly said that at an unseemly hour in the night of the third or fourth day a small group of leaders will meet and pick the winner. That observation was wide of the mark and exaggerated. No such action as that is believed possible and therefore is unlikely to be attempted.

There will be a conference or series of meetings of the leaders prominent and influential in the party of all factions, who will sincerely seek a solution of the deadlock which will not leave the party shattered when the deadlock is broken.

Bearing in mind constantly that the majority of the delegates are uninstructed, although holding most of them individual preferences, it will be natural for them to look to their leaders for guidance and advice in casting what may prove to be a decisive vote.

The leaders will be the men of long party service, leaders in state delegations, distinguished in national and political affairs, embodying the weight of personal influence and power of persuasion with their followers.

Probably by that time it will have been shown to every one that some of the candidates are impossible of nomination. The process of elimination will have been completed. The conference will be confronted with the necessity of turning to other candidates and, among them decide upon a man to "try out" in the convention, looking always to the election in November, and the fitness of the proposed candidate to make the race at the polls.

None to Be Shut Out.

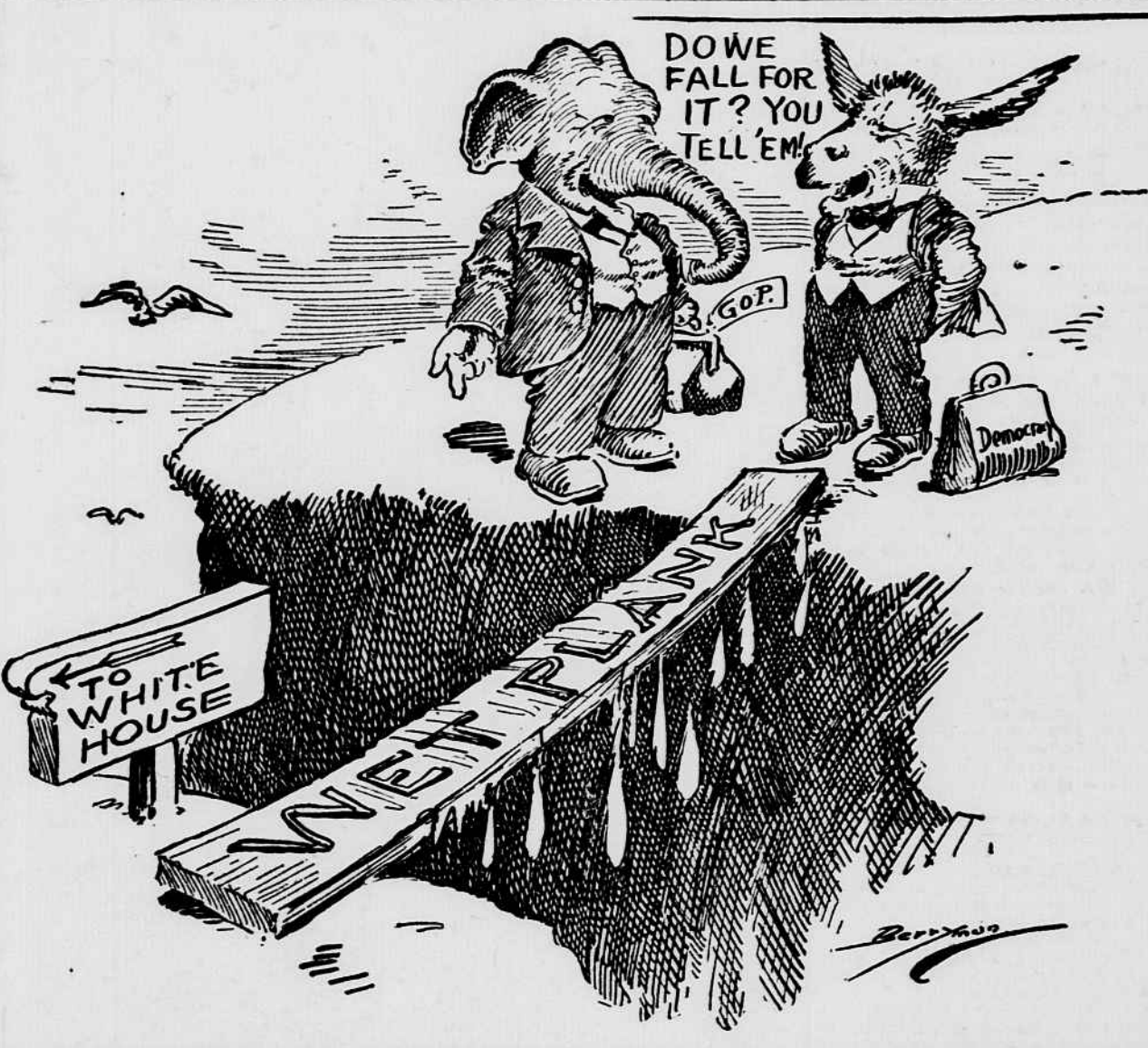
Trouble-makers have sought to spread the impression that some of the candidates now well up in the lead in the preliminary heats will be shut out of those deliberations. That is not true. Hiram Johnson, and he is the one they had chiefly in mind, will be as conspicuous and as welcome in the conferences as any "old guard" leader who can be mentioned. Gen. Wood, in person or by proxy, will be there, and all other candidates will be represented, their interests safeguarded and their rights respected.

Most republican leaders outside the camps of the respective candidates believe that Gen. Wood and Senator Johnson will be found still effectively blocking each other at that stage. They are of the opinion that Gov. Lowden will be the first of the several alternatives to come up for consideration in the conferences, the question being "Can he be elected?" They think he will be the first man to be considered because he is known to have greater actual political strength than any others except Gen. Wood and Senator Johnson.

In fact, Wood delegations and Johnson delegations include men who favor the Illinois governor for second choice. In the great body of uninstructed delegates he is known to have friends and supporters in every state. That is to say, they are favorable to his nomination in case it is thought by the elder statesmen of the party that he can be elected.

A case in point—there is Pennsylvania, which will hang its vote on the Knox hook until time to apply it. Senator Penrose is friendly to Lowden and so is Gov. Sprout. Neither has found it expedient to declare for

Continued on Page 14, Column 2.



JOHNSON SLIGHTLY AHEAD IN OREGON

Leads Wood by 569—Chamberlain Is 1,737 in Front in Senate Race.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 22 (By the Associated Press).—Senator Hiram W. Johnson was leading Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood by 569 votes at 9 p.m. tonight, with somewhat less than half the precincts of the state heard from, according to returns from yesterday's presidential preference primary, compiled by the Portland Oregonian and the Portland Telegram.

The vote at that hour stood: Johnson, 23,117; Wood, 22,548; Lowden, 8,841; Hoover, 7,913. Returns from seventeen counties including 162 precincts complete in Multnomah county (Portland) on a referendum proposition to restore capital punishment in the state were: Yes, 15,327.

Chamberlain Has Good Lead.

In the democratic senatorial contest United States Senator George Chamberlain was leading Harvey G. Starkweather by 1,737 votes. This count was from nineteen counties.

In the contest for the republican nomination for United States senator R. N. Stanfield had a majority over Albert Abraham.

Representative C. N. McArthur had a substantial lead over his opponents in the race for the republican congressional nomination in the third district. Representative W. C. Hawley in the first district was nominated without opposition. In the second district Representative N. J. Sinsott led his opponent, Rev. Owen Jones.

Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy, candidate for the democratic congressional nomination in the third district, was leading her opponent, Mrs. Alexander Thompson, by 213 votes, based on completion of 101 precincts.

NEW NITTI MINISTRY

DISCUSSES PROGRAM

ROME, May 22.—Premier Nitti's new cabinet held its first council today and discussed the program to be adopted. The opening of the chamber of deputies, which probably will occur the first fortnight in June, was another subject taken up.

After about a ten-day session the chamber will again adjourn to permit Nitti's participation in the Spa conference. Before adjournment, however, the government will ask approval of a temporary financial grant for three months, as there will not be time to discuss the budget before the end of June, when the present grant expires.

LONDON, May 22.—The only prominent newspaper in Rome expressing satisfaction with the new cabinet of Premier Nitti is the Messaggero, says a Central News dispatch from the Italian capital. The other important newspapers all declare the new ministry to be weak.

Four Billion Lire Loan Planned.
ROME, May 22.—The Messaggero says an international loan of four billion lire for the reconstruction of liberated regions is to be issued soon.

Tuesday Economy Day for Men

The way to reduce the high cost of living is to work and SAVE.
You can save by making your purchases on Tuesday. Many special inducements will be offered by some of the leading men's wear establishments in Monday's Star.

Grasp this opportunity.

SENATE BREAD INQUIRY WILL BEGIN TOMORROW

The investigation into the price of bread in the District of Columbia, ordered by the Senate under the Capper resolution, will begin at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning before the Senate District subcommittee, headed by Senator Ball of Delaware.

The witnesses who have been asked to appear are Charles I. Corby and Lewis Holmes, bakers. The hearings will be conducted in the Senate District committee room in the Capitol.

CONGRESS LEANS TO RECESS PLAN

May Take Vacation June 4 or 5 to August 3 and Then Over Elections.

Negotiations yesterday afternoon regarding the summer program of Congress gave impetus to a plan for a recess from June 4 or 5 to about August 3, with a further recess over the November elections in the background.

This proposal was said by leaders on both sides to have gained headway, subject to future legislative developments and also possible action by President Wilson. Agitation for a sine die adjournment of Congress after the appropriation bills have been disposed of still continued, however.

Settlement yesterday of the republican factional row over the meat packer control bill was said to have paved the way for a recess. Its advocates agreed to assist in expediting appropriation bills and conference reports on legislation already passed by both houses, but with notice that any remaining time would be demanded for the packer measure. With this understanding the advocates of the packer measure abandoned their effort to put it ahead of the Army appropriation bill.

A conference of republican senators yesterday voted unanimously to press the appropriation bills and conference reports, but without arranging any other legislative program. The Senate democrats were said to be ready to co-operate in pushing through the urgent measures.

TENNESSEE SENATOR'S LEAGUE STAND SCORED

Democratic Conventions in Several Counties Condemn Mr. Shields' Opposition to Covenant.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 22.—Democratic conventions in several counties of eastern Tennessee today passed resolutions condemning the attitude of Senator John H. Shields of Tennessee on the league of nations.

The Hamilton county (Chattanooga) convention condemned the senator in a resolution which was passed after speeches of denunciation and defense had been delivered by leading party men. Hamilton county also condemned the senator; Washington county convention voted down a resolution which called for his censure, while Knox county deplored the senator's attitude. In every instance the conventions endorsed the administration of President Wilson, the record of Senator Kenneth D. McKellar and Gov. E. H. Roberts.

The resolution condemning Senator Shields states that "we have suffered humiliation at his hands long enough, the hour has arrived." Declaring that "he was elected under the slogan of 'Stand by the President,'" and "like Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold, he lined up with the poison squad," the resolution asks him to resign and return the senatorship to the hands of those who gave it. The convention unanimously endorsed both the state and national administrations, President Wilson and the treaty at Versailles finding no little space in the resolutions passed.

KEANE SENTENCED IN U. S. FRAUD CASE

Washington Seller of Meat at Post Fined \$5,000, Gets 18 Months.

Special Dispatch to The Star.
NORFOLK, Va., May 22.—Thomas F. Keane of Washington, D. C., convicted in the federal district court here May 15 of conspiracy to defraud the United States by sale of meats and meat products to the post exchange at Fort Monroe at fraudulent prices, was sentenced today to a term of eighteen months in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., and to a fine of \$5,000.

Keane was sentenced immediately after the court had overruled his motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment, argued before the court by Hiram M. Smith, United States district attorney, for the government, and Tazewell Taylor for the defendant.

Following Judge Edmund Waddill's denial of the motions, counsel for Keane gave notice of an appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals. The principal ground urged in support of the motion to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial was the refusal of the court to admit testimony in rebuttal.

The charge upon which Keane was convicted was that he conspired with W. R. Brown, purchasing agent for the post exchange, to defraud the government. Brown, who confessed to being a party to the conspiracy, said that Keane had promised him 3 per cent on all purchases, and actually gave \$200 in money, he, Brown, agreeing to buy all he could from the Keane company and to pass the invoices for payment at prices greatly in excess of the current market prices.

Keane was first tried for the offense in November, 1918, and convicted, but the verdict was subsequently set aside by the trial court and a new trial granted. His second trial began May 12, and lasted until May 15, when he was again found guilty by a jury after more than an hour's deliberation.

AERIAL FREIGHT, MAIL SYSTEM TO OPEN JULY 1

\$30,000,000 Cleveland Corporation Plans to Eventually Serve Seventy Cities.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 22 (by the Associated Press).—An aerial freight and mail transportation system to eventually employ 2,000 airplanes in serving seventy American cities will be inaugurated July 1 with Cleveland as its headquarters, according to announcements made here today by officers of the Aerial Transport Corporation, a \$30,000,000 corporation which is to operate the service.

Fifty-four planes will be placed in service July 1 on the first of ten proposed main routes, a course from New York to Chicago by way of Cleveland.

Service on other routes and extensions will begin as soon as planes and equipment are available, according to Col. Alfred W. Harris, vice president and treasurer of the corporation, a former army flier.

"Only express freight and mail will be carried during the first month," said Col. Harris. "Undoubtedly there will be passenger service later."

In addition to those between New York and Chicago routes will radiate from Cleveland to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Detroit, Harris said.

Contrary to plans of republican leaders, the Knox resolution ending the state of war with Germany and Austria did not reach President Wilson yesterday.

It was signed by Speaker Gillett, but Vice President Marshall was absent from the Senate chamber when it was passed, and will sign it Monday.

CAVALRYMAN RESCUES GEN. WOOD'S DAUGHTER

CHICAGO, May 22.—Sergeant Luther Beard, a veteran cavalryman, yesterday saved Miss Louisa Wood, daughter of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, from possible injury or death when her horse bolted at Fort Sheridan, it was learned today.

Miss Wood was riding Missouri Shotgun, one of her father's mounts, when the horse was frightened by an automobile.

Sergeant Beard, her orderly, galloped alongside and leaped off, catching the runaway's bridle. He was dragged several feet and severely bruised.

T. M. Moore Shot Dead; Companion Fights Off Negro, Who Escapes.

T. M. Moore, thirty-three years old, an employee of the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation, at Alexandria, was shot and killed by a negro highwayman shortly after midnight about 500 yards south of the Highway bridge, on the old Alexandria road.

Miss Pearl Clark of the Rosslyn Courts, 17th and Riggs place, who says she is secretary to Representative Britten of Illinois, Moore's companion in an automobile at the time, said she was attacked by the man.

The man escaped, and at an early hour this morning Washington police were scouring the woods in the vicinity of the crime for him.

Miss Clark Runs for Help.

After the shooting Miss Clark ran to the Highway bridge, where she stopped an automobile containing four residents of Alexandria, Y. E. Foote, Charles J. Johnson, E. L. Justice and R. F. Rodgers.

"My friend has been shot. Come and help him," said Miss Clark. The occupants of the automobile followed her and found the body of Moore about four yards in front of his automobile, which was parked on the side of the road. About a yard from his left hand was found a small caliber pistol, with two cartridges discharged. Miss Clark's hat was also found near the machine. The negro had disappeared.

Girl Brought Here.
Miss Clark was taken into the machine of the Virginians, who hurried with her to the first precinct police station. They appeared at the Washington police station. Detective Sergeant Keck was sent from police headquarters to the scene of the crime to make an investigation.

He found the body of Moore, which was still warm. Believing there was a possible chance to save his life he took him to Emergency Hospital in the headquarters of the machine. There he was pronounced dead.

Miss Clark Hysterical.
Miss Clark was taken to police headquarters. She was hysterical and when questioned was unable to give a clear account of the shooting. She said Mr. Moore had his machine parked on the side of the road and that they were talking when the negro suddenly appeared.

First Asked for Money.

At police headquarters Miss Clark stated the negro asked for money and Mr. Moore said he had none. "Here's my jewelry," Miss Clark told the police she then said to the negro.

"I don't want that," she said the negro replied.

She told the police she then got out of the automobile and went around back of the machine.

The man came around the other side and grabbed her. Mr. Moore then got out of the machine and shot at the negro. The latter, she said, returned the fire and killed her companion.

Miss Clark said she felt sure the negro had been shot, as she found blood on her sleeve.

When the detectives searched the woods they also found traces of blood on the bushes near the road.

The Virginians, who brought Miss Clark to the city, told the police that when she met them her hair was streaming down her back to her waist. It was found that the car had side of the road was badly scratched.

Detectives who went to the scene of the crime in automobiles carried with them searchlights with which they scoured the woods in an effort to locate the footpad.

Mr. Moore, it was stated, was a widower and has two children.

DEVASTATED REGIONS
GET CARNEGIE FUND
NEW YORK, May 22.—The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has appropriated \$500,000 to aid in reconstruction of the devastated regions of France, Belgium, Serbia and Russia. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, announced here today in making public the annual report of the endowment's division of reconstruction and education.

The request disclosed that \$100,000 was allotted to aid in restoration of the University of Louvain. The endowment committee for the relief of the oppressed nationalities in the near east, formerly under Ottoman control, was given \$50,000.

Crown Prince Visits Mother.

THE HAGUE, May 22.—The former German crown prince left Wieringen today for a short visit with his mother at the new residence of the former German emperor and empress at Doorn. Frederick William was accompanied by an important Dutch official and will sign it Monday.

FRANCE, WORRIED BY FINANCES, MAY TURN TO POINCARE

Former President Is Sharp
Critic of Negotiations
With Great Britain.

U. S. AS BACKER OF LOAN
IS HELD INDISPENSABLE

Situation May Force Resumption
by France of Independent
Treaty Enforcement.

BY PERTINAX.

(Henri Gerard, Editor of Echo de Paris.)
(By Cable to The Star. Copyright, 1920.)

PARIS, May 22.—America's absence from the international meetings very seriously handicaps decisive action, no matter how blithely this may be disavowed by those who in the minds of many are held responsible therefor.

Two great difficulties remain to be worked out, and with regard to one of these the American position is the crux of the whole thing. The persistence of American abstention from participation in all plans makes it difficult and conceivably might make it impossible for the creditors of Germany, and especially France, to meet the costs of restoration, for this will be a task as doubtful as immense if Germany is not able to pay.

The solution of the difficulty seems impossible as long as America holds utterly aloof, for while she continues in this attitude it must be hard to induce the neutrals to participate in the great necessary loans.

Fear U. S. Will Not Co-Operate.

Little hope is entertained here that America will co-operate in accordance with the plan of the creditors, absolutely essential or that the comparatively small European nations, such as Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland, will be likely to lend their money for purposes and upon terms which the vast and incalculably rich United States will not accept.

What is it that will be asked of the United States as essential to the quick rebuilding of the devastated areas and credits which must be restored before Europe can resume her normal functioning?

It is believed in France that an international loan sufficiently large to assure all necessary reconstruction and rehabilitation could be arranged if—and only if—the American government consented to take most of the securities, promoting their sale among the American people by making it a federal loan and exempting its bonds from all taxation.

France-British Arrangement.
Will Washington do this? Few Americans in France think it a possibility. Yet it is clear that the Franco-British understanding with regard to the enforcement of the financial clauses of the peace treaty with Germany cannot be crystallized into fact so long as France is unable to feel absolutely certain of the success of this or some similar international loan.

The Franco-British understanding implies the abridgment of certain French rights as outlined in the original treaty. France finds herself unable to perceive justification of such abridgment unless the international loan goes to the certain certainty that she would be able to recover within reasonable measure her war losses and within a reasonable time proceed to a renewed and prosperous existence under the Franco-British understanding of the enforcement of the financial clauses of the peace treaty.

Poincare's Resignation Important.
The most important current event of the week has been the resignation of ex-President Poincare from the chairmanship of the commission on reparations. This had been expected, since Poincare is not a man who will endure being left in a helpless position, and the commission on reparations had been able to achieve very little in the way of effective work, because it has been handicapped from the start by internal disagreement, soon becoming chronic.

Furthermore, he sternly disapproved the concessions made to Great Britain at San Remo by Millerand, in exchange for British assistance in the enforcement of the Versailles treaty. He did not think the French financial and economic situation sufficiently desperate to warrant such costly relinquishments, and briefly but frankly now states his belief that the Millerand cabinet presently will be wrecked upon the same rocks which destroyed that of Clemenceau.

Lloyd George's Comment.
As the almost certain leader of the eventual new ministry, it is obvious that he has determined to keep clear of all Millerand commitments to the British. During the past two months he has not hesitated to express over his signature in the press his discontent, and it is rumored that Lloyd George at Hythe frankly pointed out to Millerand what seemed to him the clash between his official position and this journalistic attitude, even giving strong written expressions on the subject.

Monsieur Poincare, unwilling to keep silence when feeling speech essential, and fully realizing the incongruity of holding the semi-judicial position of chairman of the committee on reparations while daily energetically and publicly participating in controversies with regard to other matters which he felt must be fought to a finish, unhesitatingly made his choice. It is an interesting situation.

It is believed that Monsieur Dubois, a close friend of Finance Ministers

Continued on Page 14, Column 2.